

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1866.

[No. 16-6.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the
bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and
the prices of which are established, can at any
time be viewed and purchased at the lowest li-
mitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. M.

FOR SALE,
Five hundred and fifty barrels
well cured HERRINGS.
L. SUMMERS.

May 19.

Lot Last Night,

A double case English GOLD WATCH,
KRA'S case Holston, London, with two gold
chains, silk and worsted chain; the impression of
heads on the face, and an in-lens-circle on the back of
the watch. THE DOLLARS reward will be paid to
the finder on delivering it to the printer.

May 19.

O. P. FINLEY,

FAIRFAX STREET;
Has imported in the William and John, Captain
Woodhouse,
A large and general assortment of
Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery,
&c.

Which he will dispose of by wholesale and re-
tail, on the accustomed terms to practical cus-
tomers.

May 15.

WILL BE LANDED,
THIS DAY,

A French and Miller's wharf,
The Cargo of the Sloop President,
From Guadaloupe—consisting of
Prime Green Coffee & Sugar:
Which will be sold low if immediate applica-
tion is made to

Mordecai Miller.

May 17.

The Sloop President,

Will be sold low, if immediate application is
made to

M. M.

JUST IMPORTED,

Per ship WILLIAM MURDOCH, from London,
A PARCEL OF
SPRING GOODS,

Amongst which are
Printed Calicoes and Cambrics,
Narrow comb, tape stripe, and cambric dimities,
Cotton chambrine, and chambray muslins,
Plain and figured Italian lawn-ette,
Plain jaconet and cambric muslins,
A great variety of fashionable fancy muslins,
Flannels, veils, and handkerchiefs,
Hosiery, silk gloves, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
Richard Veitch & Co.
May 13.
N. B. Many of the above GOODS are in
valuable packages for the West India market, and
suitable to Drawback.

BOTTLED BEER.

Tomorrow morning, at 7 o'clock, and, if neces-
sary, each succeeding morning,
A dray with BOTTLED BEER
will go about town:

When the citizens may supply themselves with
that wholesome beverage at six pence per bottle,
to be paid for on delivery.
Orders from the country and shipping or-
ders will be executed on the shortest notice.—
Apply to

May 8.

T. CRUSE.

JUST LANDED,

From the ship NANCY, Captain PAINE, from
CHARLETON,
30 bales COTTON, of superior kind;
With a quantity of
RICE AND INDIGO.
For Sale, by
E. GILMAN.

May 10.

Printing, in its various branches,
handsomely executed at this office.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has just received by the latest arrivals a hand-
some assortment of
SPRING GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Colonnade Mull Muslins	Ladies' extra long silk and
Diagonal faced and pequet	kid gloves
ditto	Habit do.
Cut gauze, japanned and	York tanned do.
honey-comb do.	Pic nic suits
Plain and figured lawn	Mens' gloves
Pequet crape	Adelphi cotton in boxes
Plain cambric, jaconet and	Wood's superfine cloths &
mull muslins	cashmeres
Plain & colored hair-cord-	Marcelline waistcoating
ed cambric	Nankens
India & British book mus-	4-4 and 7-8 Irish linen
lin	Shirting cotton
Do. do. handkerchiefs	Long lawns
Lawn veils	Linen Cambricks
Lace cambric and tam-	Umbrellas
bored mull shawls	Bandanna handkerchiefs
Honey-comb and imperial	Platillas
firmet do.	Dowlas
Undressed ginghams, chintz	Cross
and calicoes	Tickenburgh
Silk and cotton chambrays	Osaburghs and rolls
Italian Mantua	Baltas
Ribands	Currahs and
Italian sewing silk	Selampoots.
Silk and cotton hosiery	

ALSO,

FRESH TEAS,

Of a superior quality, in small London cases and
by the pound.

May 6.

Colston and Turner,

Have received from New York, and are now
opening at their Linen Store, on Royal Street,
opposite Mr. James Russell's,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Irish Linens, Diaper Table Cloths,
brown Hollands, Platillas, and Tickenburghs.

And daily expects

Diapers, Checks, Hempen, Dow-

lax, Sheetings, Threads, &c.

Also for Sale,

A few chests of Imperial and Hyson

Teas, of the latest importations—and 50 sacks

of Liverpool Salt.

May 9.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from
Michael Steiber to James D. Wickett & the sub-
scriber, to secure the payment of a sum of mo-
ney, &c. due from the said Michael Steiber to
Jacob Geiger, will be exposed to sale, at public
auction, for ready money, upon the premises,
on THURSDAY, the 29th day of May instant,
a LOT of GROUND, situate on the east side of
Royal Street, between King and Prince Streets,
in the town of Alexandria, fronting on Royal-
Street 36 feet and extending backwards 103 feet
5 inches; upon which are erected two good
Frame Houses and Back Buildings. This Lot
is subject to a ground rent of ninety dollars per
annum.

May 6.

JOHN LONGDEN.

REMOVAL.

T. CRAVEN has removed his Store,
next door to Moss's Tavern; where he offers for
Sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And daily expects a further Supply.

April 3

WM. HODGSON

Has for Sale,

2 boxes 7-8 Coltraine Linens
12 hogheads Claret, suitable for the West
India market, and entitled to drawback

14 cases first and second quality Claret, 12
bottles each

Marble Mortar of different sizes

7 sales bell Lucca Oil

10 marble Chimney pieces

1000 bushels Liverpool fine and St. Ubes Salt.

April 30.

FRESH TEAS.

Now landing from on board the brig Harmony
from New York.

12 chests Young Hyson, } Of the latest

5 do. Hyson, } Importation.

10 do. Hyson Skin, }

Which will be sold on very mode-

rate terms by

James Sanderfon.

April 21.

Second Dividend.

IN the case of James Smith, has been declared,
of seven cents in the dollar, on all claims le-
gally proven, payable by the subscriber in Dam-
ages, thirty days from the 14th instant.

Timothy Brundige,

Dumfries, April 19.

(41)

Assignee.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from
James Davidson to the subscriber, to secure the
payment of a sum of money from the said James
Davidson to Daniel Spangler and Samuel Spang-
ler, will be exposed to sale, at public auction,
for ready money, upon the premises, on WED-
NESDAY, the twenty-eighth day of May next,
a LOT of GROUND, lying upon the south
side of Prince Street and to the westward of Wa-
ter Street, in the town of Alexandria, fronting
upon Prince Street 20 feet 2 inches, and extend-
ing back 98 feet 8 inches—upon which there is
erected a two story Frame House.

George McMunn.

May 1.

24 hogheads retailing Molasses

24 do. Sugar, of good quality

26 barrels Beef, Salein inspection

1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine

5 boxes Cornish Cards

2 sacks Sago

2 do. Licorice Root

Barrels of Clover and herds Grass Seed

A quantity of red Seal Leather, and

100 Shares Marine Insurance Stock.

For Sale, by

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

April 26.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from
Daniel McCarty to the subscribers, to secure the pay-
ment of a sum of money due from the said Daniel
McCarty to Jonathan and Mahlon Scholfield, will be
sold at public auction, on the premises, to the highest
bidder, for ready money, on the 31st day of this present
month, part of that Tract of land called Mount Alb,
whereon the said McCarty now lives, lying upon Ac-
cortigue Creek, in the county of Fairfax, adjoining
Gardner's Mill Land, distant about 11 or 12 miles from
Alexandria. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Phineas Janney,

Andrew Scholfield.

May 7.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the superior court
of chancery, held at Richmond, will be ex-
posed to sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND,
in the county of Loudoun, the property of Tho-
mas Atwood Diggs, Esq. One called the Valley
Tract, containing about 1697 acres, lying about
three miles from Leesburg—the other called the
Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac river,
near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain
about 1940 acres. These lands are to be sold
for the purpose of raising the sum of about six
thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas A.
Diggs to certain creditors in the decree mention-
ed. The sale will be made to the highest bid-
der for ready money, and will commence on the
17th day of June next, in the town of Leesburg,
and county of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan, } Commissioners.

W. C. Selden, }

April 22.

THE Subscriber and possessor
of the above advertised lands thinks it proper to warn
any person who may incline to purchase under the above
decree (which was obtained in the most secret manner
and totally unknown to him) that he will not give, or
aid in any manner the procuring a title to said such
sale, the attempt to which is a vague and ill-tempered
sneer.

April 24.

Thomas A. Diggs.

The public are notified, and
all persons are cautioned, against purchasing certain
lands in Loudoun county, Virginia, decreed by the su-
perior court of Chancery, to be sold as the property of
Thomas Atwood Diggs, and advertised by the com-
missioners, Swan and Selden, to be held at Leesburg on
the 17th day of June next; the fee of said estate being
clearly vested in and belonging to William Dudley
Diggs, of Maryland, an infant under age.

ROBERT BRENT, attorney in fact
for the estate of William Dudley
Diggs.

City of Washington, April 28. [May 7.] dtf.

This is to give Notice

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria, Tren-
ty, in the district of Columbia, have ob-
tained from the Orphans' Court of said county
letters of administration on the personal estate of
John Foss, senior, late of the county aforesaid;
deceased; all persons having claims against the
said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them
with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on
or before the 15th day of October next; or they
may by law be excluded from all benefit of said
estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of
April, 1866.

Rebecca Yost, Adm'r.

April 27.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above es-
tate, are requested to make immediate payment
to the administrators.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO MORROW, at 3 o'clock, will be sold,
on Merchants' wharf,
The Cargo of the Schooner Bel-
lona, from Martinique,
Consisting of
Prime Muscovado Sugars.
Terms at the sale.
Philip G. Marsteller.

May 20.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the hon. the Circuit
Court of the District of Columbia, for the
County of Alexandria, made between Richard
Peirce, complainant, and the heirs and representatives
of Robert McCrea, deceased, defendants, will be
sold, at Public Sale, on Saturday, the 14th
day of June, at the City of Alexandria, on a
credit of six months: One piece of land sit-
uate on a lot of ground, of 1 1/2 acres, lying in
Union Street, leased to Thomas McCrea, on
which there is erected a three story brick house;
also, one in part of an annual ground rent of 40
dollars, on a lot leased to Michael Thayer, in
Wells' Alley, now the property of Samuel Ni-
chols, on which there is improvements; also on
a credit of six and twelve months, one moiety of
a lot of ground on Pitt Street, fronting 46 feet,
and running back 123 feet 5 inches, security will
be required on the above property for the pay-
ment of the purchase money.

G. Deniale, Comptroller.

May 20.

Three Cents Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on
the night of the 19th instant, a young man, an
apprentice to the hat making business; he is ap-
proximately 17 years of age, has a down look, particu-
larly when he speaks to any person. Whoever
takes up the said apprentice shall receive the ab-
ove reward.

Thomas Sanford.

May 20.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are for-
warned harboring or carrying off said apprentice,
at their peril.

Four Cents Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on
the 12th inst. THOMAS JACKSON, an ap-
prentice to the hat making business; he is a
tender made, about 7 feet 8 or 10 inches high, ve-
ry hard of hearing, speaks low, has a down look
when spoken to; had on and took with him one
new second broad cloth blue coat, one new pair
of dove coloured keseymere pantaloons, one new
fine black hat, and several other articles not re-
collected.—The above reward will be given to any
person that will secure him in any jail so that
I get him again.

Aaron Hewes.

The 20th of 5th mo.

All masters of vessels and others are cau-
tioned against harboring or carrying off said boy
at their peril.

FOR SALE,

PORK in barrels
New York prime and cargo BEEF
Hyson Skin and TEAS
Souchong
Rum DUKE, and
A few kegs E. CENCE OF SPRUCE, by
DAN E. MURCATROYD.

May 6.

Just Received.

And for sale by the subscribers,
25 bales Cotton,
25 tierces Rice,
10 hhd's Jamaica Rum,
3000 wt. nice Bacon
1000 sales Stone Lime
20 dozen nice Cider, Oil, in pint bottles
1000 bushels Salt, suitable for the market
500 Spanish Hides, and Green Coffee Beans.
Mordecai Miller.

April 22.

JOHN C. LAFD

Has just received
100 boxes New-York Hard SOAP
of a superior quality. Also,
A few hogheads Muscovado Sugars,
Do. W. R. India Rum,
Tierces of Rice and Sago of Corom.
Wanted to purchase
100 hogheads bright Virginia Tobacco.
Apr 27.

FROM THE REPERTORY.

No. 11.

It is a subject of general curiosity to inquire into the causes, which have so rapidly conducted France to the conquest of the continental part of Europe. By carefully tracing their operation we may be better enabled to calculate the chances of our triumph over England and of necessary consequence over America.

It was a long time the fashion to ascribe French victories to the republican fanaticism of her citizens. When France ceased to be republican in name, and it was only in name that she ever was republican, the superior personal bravery of the French soldiers and the superior genius of Bonaparte were deemed to be the two adequate causes of her triumphs.

There is probably little ground for these opinions, or the influence of these causes is much overrated. The body of American democrats are, no doubt, the greatest political bigots in the universe. They are accustomed to believe that no talents can be true or wise but their own. That all power is derived from the people and should be exercised for their benefit is a principle of which they fancy the world was ignorant till it was discovered in the course of our revolution. Considering themselves the sole depositaries of political truth, having in their hands her casket where she keeps liberty, the most precious of her jewels, they think our country is entitled to be not a little vain of the office. They feel too as if all patriotic merit consists in propagating their principles through the world with a rage of profanity. They would rejoice if not only France but the Grand Turk and the Day of Aigiers should gather their unlettered rabble into primary assemblies and make them swear, with all the zeal and sincerity of opium and brandy, to maintain the rights of man with their daggers and their pikes.

Accordingly, when France said and sung and swore the words of their republican creed, they were sure the grovelling world was very near being hoisted from its centre; it would be launched into the sky and glitter among the brightest of the stars. The reign of perfectibility was beginning, man so long a reptile, trodden in the mire, was rising to overtop the tallest of the tyrants. Their towering fancies had made a creation of their own and lighted it with a new sunshine. Above all things, it delighted their hearts & seemed to realize all their hopes to see the low vulgar, the squalid holla of vice and ignorance issue from the opening cellars of the Faubourg of St. Antoine and from the emancipated jails, to exercise the sovereignty of *The People* by a signal vengeance on the Magistrates, their enemies. They were sure the structure of society must have risen, when they saw its low foundations already higher than its roof. It was not long before this rabble army was arrayed as a body of Marseilles patriots, and as a part of the National Guards. The splendid virtues of France were attributed to the exalted heroism of these men, who it was said, fought well, not because they were soldiers but because they were citizens. More than a million of the grown people of America believed that the liberty loving passion of Frenchmen made them an over match for the disciplined mercenaries of Austria and Prussia, and that the citizens were the better for their ignorance of discipline. The French generals were not the dupes of our silly opinions. They drilled and punished their citizens, till they would stand fire and push bayonet, and if they would not, they shot them.

The notion that the political opinions of the common men will make them better soldiers is strangely absurd. They are more likely to effect a mutiny than a triumph. Men may fancy they are soldiers, but they are not really such, until discipline and habit have new moulded their thoughts and inclinations. The reviews of peaceable tradesmen are no more than the solemn pomp of a pantomime, acted in the open air instead of the theatre. We would not be understood to say that the militia has not both its merit and its use. Both we confess are great. But we do say that their proper use is not to face a veteran enemy. It is indeed very possible that political enthusiasm, as well as religious fanaticism, may inspire a sudden fury into the bosoms of a raw undisciplined multitude. But a veteran corps would surely defeat such a multitude.

If the inhabitants of France ever felt the republican enthusiasm, which is indeed very questionable, there is not much reason to believe that it contributed to fill the ranks of their own army or to make those of their enemy give way. Experience, which brings plausible theories to the test, and a correct knowledge of human nature, have abundantly confuted the notion that the common men are the better soldiers for the founders of their logic or their politics. Men are very much alike, in all the European countries, in respect to their capacity for being trained for war. When so trained, the difference between two hostile armies of equal numbers will be found to lie in the talents of their subaltern officers and principal commanders.

Common soldiers are soon trained, but it is a work of art and time to form officers. There is not the least reason in the world to suppose that the Austrians or Russians are inferior to the French soldiers in steady, persevering valor. But there is ample evidence of the superiority of the French officers over those of their enemies. War has become, indeed it ever was, among civilized nations, a science. It excites and employs the utmost vigor and

extent of human intellect. Though it is a science, it is such only for the officers, not for the common man. For two centuries past, France has devoted more attention & more money to the perfection of this science than all the rest of Europe. Lewis XIVth established such military schools as the great Cyrus would have desired for the education of the officers of that army that achieved for him the conquest of Asia. Bonaparte and Moreau, both undoubtedly great generals, are indebted for their triumphs to these schools. It is often said the common men will dare to do whatever their officers will lead them on to do. It is no less proper to say the officers will seldom flinch from leading the men if they but know how to lead them.

Nothing is more certain than that the military institutions of France supplied the first revolutionary armies with an infinite number of accomplished young officers, who glowed with impatience to gain glory and promotion in that profession which had from their infancy engrossed their thoughts and kindled all their passions. The revolution furnished only sparks and not the fuel for their combustion.

Nor is there the least reason to pretend that the first French armies were composed of raw recruits. An immense standing army was maintained, and when it is considered that on the side of the low countries and on the Rhine, France guarded what has been emphatically called her iron frontier, with a double row of fortified towns, and that every one of these was occupied with a veteran garrison that would figure as a respectable American army, we see plainly that France possessed every advantage for success in war, from the very first day of her military operations.

The democrats, to a man, believe that France was entirely defenceless when the "coalition of despots" secretly entered into the treaties of Pilnitz and Pavia for her dismemberment. Those treaties, it has been a thousand times proved, are forgeries. Austria was taken by surprise. The emperor Joseph had levelled the ramparts of his towns in the Netherlands, Luxembourg expected, and his troops in that country were no more than a feeble corps of observation. The Austrians had a larger proportion of raw recruits in their armies than the French.

Be it remembered too that the revolution supplied the French with an unexampled superfluity of men and means that no regular government in the world could countervail. That man must be strongly disordered in mind, who can now look back on French affairs and say that the revolutionary leaders, possessing such means, left any option to the governments of England or Austria to remain at peace. As well might they say, when a whole street is burning, that a man, by sitting calm in his elbow chair, might save his house from the flames. The English government, in particular, was near the scene, and could not see the revolution, like *Æta vomit*, without some natural fears and some prudent measures of precaution. Who is now ignorant that Brissot and Barras and Danton and Robespierre would choose to understand those fears and those precautions as signs of the inveterate hostility of kings to the French liberty. If the English could have shunned the war in February, 1793, it would have been forced upon them before June.

It is childish prattle to charge the enemy's of France with the commencement of the war. The nature of the revolution was war against mankind. Its vital principle was a burning passion for power within the state, and when they had gained that, to establish by arms the power of France over every other state. Why is the vulgure carnivorous? Why does not the tyger of Bengal eat grass? We might with as much good sense inquire why does not the torrent stop upon the hills? Why are the collected waters of the revolutionary storm precipitated from the height of the Alps, to desolate the plains & to bury men and their labors under masses of barrenness & ruin?

The military means of Austria were stunted, those of France unlimited. In almost every battle the French had the advantage. The officers, even the subalterns, had been educated so as to qualify them to be generals. The generals were fit for nothing else; they understood their trade & aspired to no other sort of distinction. The French, always well commanded by their officers, well supplied by their enemies countries which they ravaged, have rapidly overrun all Europe.

Another cause of the French superiority and which has grown out of the real superiority of their military science is to be found in the excellence of their artillery. The number and the manageableness of the French field artillery, must have given

them decisive advantage over the Russians in the late battle of Austerlitz. It is not to be supposed that the Russians have equally improved their artillery, nor if they had, would they have encumbered their march of eight hundred leagues, especially when they had so many reasons for haste, with an immense train of field pieces. They would be the less disposed to do this as the Austrians must have been relied upon to supply them in sufficient number. The French, by the celerity of their movements, had however obtained possession of a great part of the Austrian artillery. The deficiency of the Russians in this point was probably a material cause of their loss of the battle.

When gun powder and great guns were first brought into use, they were more capable of striking an enemy with a panic than of breaking his line. The cannon were unwieldy machines, and the management of them was unskillful. Still the army which had them must have possessed a great advantage over that which had none. In the time of the famous duke of Marlborough, the event of a battle depended on the expertness and resolution of infantry in discharging their muskets. In still more modern wars, the bayonet has been considered the arbiter of victory. But the French have introduced another revolution in the science of war, the lightness and prodigious number of their horse artillery enabling them to disorder and break an enemy's ranks, without coming to close fight, by raining upon them an intolerable tempest of grape shot.

By means of their innumerable field pieces, and of their unusual proportion of cavalry, it has become impossible for their enemy to defend a country by lines or field intrenchment. It has been stated that Bonaparte's grand army was attended by fifty thousand horse. Such a body, always on the alert, could strike an enemy at almost any distance, and in every mortal part at once. If he contracted his posts, his flanks would be turned; if he spread out his troops to prevent it, his lines would be forced. By resisting, he met his fate and if he retreated, it was swift and overtook him.

Thus we have seen the French maintain the same invariable superiority over the Austrians and lately over the Russians in the field, that the Spaniards possessed over the Mexicans. The Russians and Austrians are as brave as the French, but the French are really superior in the science of their officers, in the number and management of their cannon and their cavalry. They will continue therefore to beat their enemies as the Romans did. Even the German phalanx, supposed to be the perfection of military science and absolutely invincible, was found unequal to the contest with the Roman legion.

(To be continued.)

NEW YORK, May 17.

The following extracts are from London papers received at the office of this Gazette, by the ships Science, Howard and Robert Burns, Waite, the former from London, and the latter from Liverpool.

London, March 29.

Last night the chancellor of the exchequer opened the budget, and submitted to the house his statement of the supplies and ways and means for the service of the year.

The total of the supplies required for Great Britain alone he estimated at £43,618,472. The whole of the ways and means at 43,630,000. Consisting of the following items: Malt and personal estate duties, 2,750,000. Grants from proceeds of ships captured prior to the war, 1,000,000. Lottery, 380,000. Surplus consolidated fund to 5th April, 1807, 3,500,000. War taxes, 19,500,000. Deduct, as likely to be outstanding at 5th April, 1807, 1,500,000.

Loan, 18,000,000. 18,000,000. 43,630,000.

The new taxes are of two descriptions: the war taxes and the permanent duties; the last of which are to be appropriated to the payment of the interest upon the loan.

The war taxes are to consist in an addition of three and three-quarters per cent. to the duty upon property, making in the whole ten per cent. and various duties in customs and excise, affecting principally sugar and tobacco; the probable produce of all which he estimated at 6,000,000.

The new permanent taxes are to be derived from the four following items, viz.

Wine	£500,000
Unwrought iron	500,000
Tea	70,000
Sales by appraisement	66,000

Total £1,136,000

making in the whole seven millions one hundred and thirty-six thousand pounds, in addition to the existing public burthens.

The statement of lord Henry Petty had the merit of being perspicuous and unembarrassed, and the principles of the new, as well as the additional taxes, appeared to meet with the general approbation of the house. The details will, however, be liable to some objections. It does not appear to us that the mode by which it is intended to make re-payments equal to the amount of the exemptions which are to be taken away under the new regulations of the property taxes, is very practicable. It is to be expected that the small annuitants, the class of persons to which the principle of exemption generally applies, can in all cases be prepared to produce the wills or various legal instruments under which they derive their incomes. The tax on appraisements also will require much regulation.

The Hamburg mail, and French and Dutch papers to the 21st and 26th instant, have arrived. The French are not yet complete masters of the kingdom of Naples. The fortress of Gaeta holds out, and the prince royal, at the head of about 20,000 regulars, and a *levy en masse*, to the amount of 70,000 more, has taken various strong positions in Calabria. It is also stated, from Rome, that the Russians and English who lately retreated from Naples have relanded in that province. Switzerland, as well as Holland, is to receive a new form of government. There can be but little doubt but that they are both destined to be incorporated with the "Grand Empire." The independence of these countries was one of the principal objects of the war, and Bonaparte can give no stronger proof that he has triumphed over the coallesced powers than the extinction of those states they professed to protect.

March 31.

French and Dutch papers, the former to the 23d, the latter to the 27th inst. reached us on Saturday; but few facts of any interest are to be collected from them. It is only in the extremity of Italy that we are at present to look for any military events; and the intelligence from that quarter is both scanty and contradictory. The official paper is silent to the progress of the French arms in Calabria, from which it may be concluded that the reduction of the kingdom of Naples is not yet completely effected. Under the head of intelligence from Naples, the surrender of Pescara, and the evacuation of both the Calabrias, are mentioned; but the subsequent part of the article contradicts this information, and affirms, that something "still remains to be done to complete the conquest of the kingdom." It does not seem that the blessing of a French government has been received by the Neapolitans with the gratitude that it should have been; for prince Joseph, notwithstanding his natural clemency, was obliged to banish and incarcerate some of the principal inhabitants of the capital. We shall be much disappointed if the Prince Royal, at the head of his twenty thousand regulars, and the Calabrian *levy en masse*, do not oppose a resistance to the invaders, that will, successful or not (the former we fear it cannot be) throw the efforts of the other powers of Europe, Russia excepted, far behind.

Messenger, Patterson & Co. v. Robinson & Son. The plaintiffs had a verdict at last assizes; but a new trial was afterwards moved for and granted. It was to recover the sum of 659l. for Goods sold to Hawkins & Co. of New York, in consequence of a false character given of them by the defendants. The trial lasted nearly the whole of Thursday week; and the jury, after retiring for a considerable time, brought in a verdict for the defendants.

April 5.

On Thursday Mr. Windham submitted to the house of commons his plan for the improvement of our military system. The principal object of this plan is, the permanent increase of the regular army; and the means by which it is proposed to attain this object are as follow: The Soldier instead of engaging for life, as at present, is only to enlist for seven years; at the end of that period, if he be disposed to enter again for a similar term, he is to have a small increase of pay; and also a further increase of pay, if he should choose to enter for a third term of 7 years. At the conclusion of the 22 years service, he is then to be entitled to all the full allowances of Chelsea, and the advantages of that

retreat are to be
ry and artillery
whole term of
tions of seven y
to periods of ten

In the militia,
to take place at
number, but in
cruited, not by
lot, but by a sma
of Ireland are t
as possible to t
respect to the v
the present year,
vantage: they
from the general
pulation of the
essential part
respect to the
pulation is to b
the first includi
24, the second f
from 32 to 40.
200,000 are to b
year, and are to
every day they
f the volunteer

Ireland. This
plan, which
his usual a
with the deli
speech, our hour
nearly a bill
to bring in, a bill
commonly called
Act." Mr. Fox
was well eno
to take a shor

BALTIMORE

Arrived, schooner
2 days from La G
April, ship Olive,
uncertain; brig Re
Philadelphia, do; Lee,
do; schooner Felici
do; Penguin, New
ins, do. The ship
or Philadelphia in 4
well, Wills, for do
for Charleston 3 da
1 leagues from the
Mary, from Baltim
24 hours.

No accounts had
randa's landing on
16 guns and a scho
fitted out and sailed
the Brilliant, to cru
fifth inst. in the Mon
ed by the British
treated very politely
ed us that one or t
war were co-operat
the expedition.

Also, schr. Luna
Gonaives. Left the
dostad, of New York
in co. with ship War
Greyhound, for Bal
the Greyhound off t
next morning: there
in sight, which we
Came into the Capes
parry with ships War
sterdam, and Serpe
and a British brig a
bound to Baltimore.
age, spoke schooner
delphia for Jamaica.

Also, schr. Caro
from Kingston, Jan
with ship Hercules,
Left a number of Ar
unknown. Off Hav
Spanish 74. In the
fish frigate Arethus
the Colerados, got o
jury. The brig Con
Baltimore, was brou
20th April. She wa
privateer off the Isle
were taken out exc
Frenchman, 17 days
tured by the Arethus
sent in o Kingston, w
as Spanish property,
by the Frenchman.

Also, schr. Monts
from St. Jago. Left
Charleston, a prize,
weeks; brig Sea Ny
just arrived; Superi
Nancy, of Salem, do
of New York, from
schooner Experiment
delphia; schr. Esthe
Curacao. A British
Jamaica fleet were br
Off Cape Maize, sp
Ferguson, bound to

Cotton &
Have received a
PAPER H
Of various figures and

\$500,000
500,000
70,000
66,000

\$1,138,000

seven millions one thousand pounds, being public burthens, at Henry Petty had pious and unem- ples of the new, appeared to the appropriation of the, however, be liable does it appeal to the intended to the amount of are to be taken away of the property ble. It is not to be all annuitants, the principle of ap- lies, can in all cas- the wills or vari- under which they The tax on apprai- much regulation, and French an- at and 26th instan- French are not yet kingdom of Na- Gaeta holds out, and the head of about ley en masse, to the, has taken various tria. It is also stat- the Russians and created from Naples province. Switzer- and, is to receive ent. There can be they are both des- with the "Grand dence of these coun- principal objects of the n give no stronger nphed over the coa- extinction of those protect.

Mara 31. ch papers, the for- latter to the 27 h Saturday; but few are to be collu- in the extremity of sent to look for ay the intelligence from nty and contradict- is silent to the pro- in Calabria, from ded that the reduc- of Naples is not yet Under the head of es, the surrender of uation of both the ed; but the subse- ele contradicts this ns, that something ne to complete the om." It does not of a French govern- by the Neapolitans it should have been; notwithstanding his been obliged to some of the princi- capital. We shall if the Prince Royal, y thousand regulars, y en masse, do not the invaders, that (the former we fear efforts of the other Russia excepted, far

April 5. Windham submitted his plan for the military system. The plan is, the perma- nent army; and the a proposed to attain flow: The Soldier for life, as at present, seven years; as the if he be disposed to ar term, he is to have y; and also a furth- e should choose to of 7 years. At the years service, he is all the full allowances advantages of that

retreat are to be augmented. In the caval- ry and artillery, instead of dividing the whole term of service into three equal portions of seven years, it is to be divided into periods of ten, six, and five years.

In the militia, no alteration whatsoever is to take place at present with respect to the number, but in future they are to be re- cruited, not by the present system of bal- lot, but by a small bounty; and the militia of Ireland are to be encouraged as much as possible to enter into the line. With respect to the volunteers, they are not after the present year, to enjoy their present ad- vantages; they are only to be exempted from the general training of the male po- pulation of the country, which forms an essential part of the new system. With respect to the levy en masse, the male po- pulation is to be divided into three classes, the first including all from the age of 16 to 24, the second from 24 to 32, and the 3d from 32 to 40. Of these three classes, 200,000 are to be trained for 26 days every year, and are to receive one shilling a day every day they are out. The regulations of the volunteer system are not to extend to Ireland. This is the general outline of the plan, which Mr. Windham opened with his usual ability. He concluded a speech of four hours, with moving for leave nearly a bill to repeal the act of 1803, to bring in called "the Levy en Masse Act." Mr. Fox, we are happy to state, was well enough to attend the house, and to take a share in the debate.

BALTI MORE, May 18.

Arrived, schooner Brilliant, Neilson, 12 days from La Guaira. Left there, 30th April, ship Olive, L. Dawson, for N. York, April, ship Olive, L. Dawson, for N. York, Philadelphia, do; Leo, Gardner, Nantucket, do; schooner Felicity, L. Petty, Baltimore, do; Penguin, New York; Elizabeth, Rob- bins, do. The ship Margat, Gardner, for Philadelphia in 4 days; and the Speed- well, Wills, for do. and Patre la, Taylor, for Charleston 3 days before. 14th inst. 21 leagues from the Capes, spoke schooner Mary, from Baltimore for Havana, out 24 hours.

No accounts had been received of Mi- randa's landing on the coast. A brig of 16 guns and a schooner of 12 or 14 w. is fitted out and sailed about 10 days before the Brilliant, to cruise for him. On the fifth inst. in the Mona Passage, was board- ed by the British frigate Mermaid, and treated very politely. The officer inform- ed us that one or two British vessels of war were co-operating with Miranda in the expedition.

Also, sch'r Luna, Belt, 28 days from Gonaves. Left there 29th ult. ship In- dostan, of New York, uncertain. Sailed in co. with ship Warren, Sterett, and sch'r Greyhound, for Baltimore. Parted with the Greyhound off the Mole; saw her the next morning: there was an English fleet in sight, which we supposed she joined. Came into the Capes 3 days since, in com- pany with ships Warren, Iris, from Am- sterdam, and Serpent, from Hamburg; and a British brig and several schooners, bound to Baltimore. In the Calcas Pass- sage, spoke schooner Jefferson, from Phila- delphia for Jamaica.

Also, sch'r Caroline, Hays, 22 days from Kingston, Jam. Sailed in company with ship Hercules, of Peppercorborough. Left a number of American vessels, names unknown. Off Havana was chased by a Spanish 74. In the Gulf, spoke the British frigate Arethusa, that was ashore on the Colerados, got off without material in- jury. The brig Comet, from Lagaira, for Baltimore, was brought into Kingston the 20th April. She was taken by a French privateer off the Isle of Pines: all hands were taken out except the captain and a Frenchman, 17 days afterwards was recap- tured by the Arethusa. British frigate and sent in o Kingston, where she was libelled as Spanish property, being sworn as such by the Frenchman.

Also, sch'r Montserrat, Davis, 20 days from St. Jago. Left, ship John, Chase, of Charleston, a prize, for Baltimore, in 8 weeks; brig Sea Nymph, of Philadelphia, just arrived; Superior, of do. do. sch'r Nancy, of Salem, do. brig —, Christie, of New York, from Exuma, with Salt; schooner Experiment, Thurston, of Phila- delphia; sch'r Esther, of Norwich, from Curacao. A British ship and brig of the Jamaica fleet were brought into St. Jago. Off Cape Maize spoke schooner Splash, Ferguson, bound to New York.

Cotton & Stewart

Have received a large supply of

PAPER HANGINGS,

Of various figures and of the newest fashions.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

LONDON, March 20.

France—Prussia—United States.

The silence of Napoleon in his speech, and the silence of the expose, on the head of Prussia, is supposed to give some degree of countenance to the opinion that France and Prussia are not on friendly terms; but as the ratification by Prussia of Haugwitz's convention had not then reached Paris, it is accounted for. Bonaparte knows that he had Prussia reduced to that alternative in which she durst not chase. She was invest- ed on every side. It is worthy of remark that the United States of America are not mentioned in the French expose, probably for a similar reason with Prussia, on ac- count of the existing discussions between Spain and the United States, in which France might be involved in case of hos- tilities between those powers; not to mention the complaints and the indignation of Bo- naparte on a count of the trade carried on by America with St. Domingo.

April 3.

The French it is said, meditate a descent upon Sicily. The Strait that separates Sicily from Naples is not much wider than the strait between Bologne and Dover; yet we doubt whether they will shew less reluc- tance in attempting to cross the one than they have shewn in venturing to cross the other.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

American indemnity bill.—Lord Auckland rose, pursuant to the notice he had given, to bring in a bill of indemnity to all such persons as had advised or carried into ex- ecution; proclamations for suspending the laws which regulated the intercourse be- tween the West India colonies and the U. States of America. He stated with great perspicuity the nature of that trade from the year 1783 to the present period, and the necessity which produced the occasional re- laxation of the navigation laws, as applica- ble to the intercourse between America & the West Indies. During the greater part of that time, it frequently occurred, that the different governors in the colonies were compelled to admit certain articles, the produce of the United States, in Ameri- can bottoms. This was certainly against the existing laws, and therefore it became necessary to pass an annual bill, to protect these persons from the penalties attached to the breach of these laws. For fifteen years previous to 1801 this indemnity bill was continued, but in the confusion pro- duced at that time by a change in his ma- jesty's councils, the bill had been neglected, and had not been since revived. In fact there had been four sets of ministers, in- cluding the present, who had neglected to apply to parliament for that annual bill. His lordship next explained the commercial relation between this country and Ameri- ca, and expressed his satisfaction in the growing prosperity of America, which he looked upon as the best security for the continuance of that peace and friendship which he hoped would ever subsist between her and Great Britain. His lordship brought in the bill.

Lord Holland declared himself strongly in favor of a liberal intercourse between the West India Islands and America, and declared his intention of proposing a pro- spective clause to be introduced into the bill, the tenor of which should be to enable the governors to open the ports to Ameri- can vessels, by proclamation.

Lord Grenville professed himself in favor of the principle of occasional relaxa- tion from the strictness of the navigation act, and hoped the noble lord would bring in a clause to the effect he proposed.

The duke of Montrose hoped that no direction of the principle respecting neu- trals would take place, and that ministers would not concede any of the belligerent rights, which were among the best founda- tion of the prosperity of our commerce.

The bill was then read and ordered to be printed.

VIENNA, March 19.

In the course of the last week, the court of France made two demands of the house of Austria; the first, its pure and simple adhesion to the new treaty of partition be- tween France and Prussia; the second, a permanent and perpetual passage for the French troops through the Austrian terri- tory into Venetian Istria and Dalmatia. There is in upper Carantia a frontier town named Ponteba, divided into two unequal parts by the river Tella; the smaller part of the town is Austrian, and the other Veneti- an; a bridge separates the two territories, and it is over this bridge that the French

demand a passage in order to gain the great road which leads from it into Italy.

It is not only on the Polish frontier that Russia, is assembling a formidable army; she is also making preparations in Molda- via and Wallachia to resist the storm with which the Turkish provinces are menaced. The king of Bavaria has been obliged to send troops to the Tyrol, to prevent an in- surrection; and at Trieste the inhabi- tants have ventured to come to blows with the French garrison.

HAMBURG, March 29.

General Rapp, who came from Paris to Hameln, with orders for the evacuation of that town and fort St. George, and its sur- render to the Prussians, left this city on his return to Paris, on the 26th inst. His visit here has not been a very agreeable one. He demanded a loan of six millions of il- vers, promising at the same time that France would take care to protect the li- berties of Hamburg, and defend them and her citizens from any foreign aggression. This new exaction has met with a refusal on the part of the senate, and one of its members, Senator Schulte, is ordered to set out for Paris, to make the necessary re- presentations.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21.

Captain Bayne, of the Hunter, from Lisbon, informs, that in lat. 27, long. 33. 30, on the 13th April, fell in with a Bri- tish fleet, of 7 sail of the line and 2 frigates, under the command of admiral sir J. B. Warren, who had in tow the French ship Marengo, of 84 guns, commanded by ad- miral Linois, and the Belle Pool, of 36 guns, from India, prizes to the above men- tioned fleet.

Extract of a letter from London, dated 28th March.

"The news from Holland this day, induce belief that it is determined upon, to place Louis Bonaparte at the head of the government of that country, under the title of King, and to general was the belief, that the first act of the new go- vernment would be to wipe off the public debt, in other words a national bankruptcy, that the public funds were without price, and perfectly unsaleable, that this must happen has been evi- dent for some time, and the sooner probably the better; the immediate sufferers are much to be pitied, but it would be a public good, for the debt of that country exceeds what it can bear.— Let what will happen, we do not think it will effect trade in the least, as people have been gra- dually preparing for years such an event.

"The omnium on the loan which was contract- ed this day, was done at 4 per cent. per annum.

Charles Minor, Editor of a pithy little paper, in Wilke- barre, (Luzerne) makes the following witty and hu- morous, and, at the same time, serious, appeal to his delinquent customers.

I HAVE been sadly troubled with an ugly old Witch about my house for five years past.— Like the frogs of Egypt, she has found her way into my bread trough. Like the Moth she has eaten large holes in my breeches.— And by her devilish machinations my shoes are worse worn by half, than the shoes of the Gibeonites.— She has broken my windows, torn down my fences, (or prevented my building them)—worn out my types, and brought about my ears an importu- nate set of men, who "would be very glad if I would pay them a little in my."—And however just the debts may be, the old hag wont let me pay a cent of them. I have been endeavoring to get the hussy out of doors for a long time, but in vain.— But now, thank for- tune, I have found out a perfect method of exor- cising her ladyship out of my precincts—that is, by filling an old stocking I have with dollars, and my granary with wheat.

As the next number of my paper completes the second year since I undertook the sole manage- ment of it; and as there will then be due the establishment more than 3000 Dollars, my Friends, I am persuaded will advance me what is due, to assist me to rid myself of this vile old hag. Her name my reader is Poverty,—and those who have been in habits of intimacy with her can bear witness that my description is not unjust.

THE PRINTER.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Brig Nancy, Hall, 10 days from Boston: Sundries: Lawrason & Fowle.

Sch'r Jane, Merrit, 9 days from Boston: Plaster: J. G. Ladd.

Schooner Dove, Thomas, 16 days from Portland: Paister: Lawrason & Fowle.

Sloop Lydia, Potter, Providence: Sun- dries: Master.

Ship Hunter, Bayne, 56 days from Lis- bon: Salt, wine and fruit: R. T. Hooe & Co.

A List of American vessels left at Lisbon March 21, 1806:

Ship Ann, Bradford, of and for Alex- andria, to sail 25th March.

Swift, Price, of and for New York, performing quarantine.

President, Toby, of New Bedford for New York, to sail first fair wind.

Eolus, Tredwell, of Portsmouth, N. H. brig Flora, Bentall, of Portsmouth, Va. for Norfolk, to sail April 5th.

Callisto, Tyser, of Boston, uncertain where bound or when to sail.

Minerva, Mattheus, of Bath, N. B. for Amsterdam, April 20th.

Three Thomases, Foster, of Kingston, Mass. for Oberbourg.

Jupiter, Baxter, of and for Baltimore.

Fortitude, Boyd, of New York, uncer- tain.

Barque Pompey, Allen, of and for Sal- lem, April 10th.

Schooner Venus, Goodwin, of Norfolk, April 10th.

Hannah, Downe, of Boston, for Peters- burgh, April 6th.

Sloop Stork, Davis, of Boston, perform- ing quarantine.

300 bbls. wanted on freight to Nor- folk, and 400 ditto on freight to New- York.—Terms will be very moderate.

Apply to

A. LINDO, Broker.

April 21.

FOR SALE

The Schooner

HENRIETTA,

Burthen about 300 barrels; she is a fine staunch vessel, almost new and ready to sail.

For terms, apply to

Cuthbert Powell,

Mar 21.

dlw&awtt

For Charter or Freight,

The Ship

ENTERPRIZE,

Captain Colcord,

Daily expected. A charter or freight will be pre- ed to Liverpool, and advances will be made on consignments to Messrs. Logan, Lenox & Co. there.

WM. HODGSON.

May 21

Wine, Fruits, &c.

ON SATURDAY,

The 24th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. will be Sold, at Public Auction, from on board the ship Hunter, at Hooe's wharf,

The CARGO of that Ship, just arri- ved from Lisbon;

CONSISTING OF

4,500 bushels Salt, a few quarter- casks Lisbon and Bucellos Wine, 30 boxes Lemons, 15 boxes Oranges, 30 sacks of Nuts, 20 bales of Almonds, 50 stails of Figs, 200 baskets of different sizes, 15 boxes Sweetmeats, and a variety of Summer Carpeting.

Approved negotiable notes, payable at fifty and 90 days, will be required in payment.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 21.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Subscribers have this day dissolved by mutual consent their Copartnership in business, hitherto transacted in Middleburg, in the name of ABNER GIBSON—any debts due to or from the concern may be settled with either of the parties.

CUTHBERT POWELL,
ABNER GIBSON.

May 15—[dt]

Plaster Paris & Lime—aloat.

100 tons Plaster Paris,

70 casks Lime,

On board Brig Nancy, Captain Hall,

AND FOR SALE, BY

Lawrason & Fowle,

Who have also received by said Brig, Schooner Dove, and Packet, from Baltimore,

30 boxes Cod Fish

70 do. Mould and Dipt Candles

120 do. Half Boxes Brown Soap

1 Bale Beerboon Gurnahs

Imperial, } TEAS,

Young Hyson } of the latest importations.

20 barrels N. E. Rum

75 casks Bellona Gunpowder

10 casks Fig Blue

In Stores

Prime Beek and Pork

Russia and Ravens Duck

Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas

Muscovado Sugar

Casks Claret and Madeira Wine

200 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles

50 do. Candles, &c. &c.

For Freight,

The Brig NANCY,

R. B. HALL, Master;

Burthen about 1200 barrels. She is in good order and will be ready to receive a cargo in three days.

Apply as above.

May 21.

dlw&awtt

BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store.

A. LINDO,

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that

HE HAS OPENED A

Broker's Office and Commission Store,

At the corner of Union and King streets,

WHERE he will be happy to render his services in those branches of business. Every species of public stock, merchandise, lands, houses, lots, and vessels will be BOUGHT and SOLD on commission. Reasonable advances will be made on consignments; and acceptances will be given when such consignments are accompanied with orders to sell to meet the payments. All kinds of produce and merchandise received on storage at the customary rates.

As a stranger in Alexandria he is induced to intrude on the public the following testimonial from Winchester, where he acted in the double capacity of auctioneer and commission merchant:

Winchester, March 4, 1806.

We do hereby certify, that Mr. A. Lindo, auctioneer and commission merchant in this borough, has conducted himself in such a manner as to have gained the confidence of the public in an eminent degree; and his fidelity, honor, secrecy and diligence in his business, justify, and entitle him to this our mark of approbation.

H. Holmes, John & Abm. Miller.
Daniel Gold, John Bell.
Charles Brent, jun. Wm. Dawson.
Richard Holliday, Geo. Reed.
Jas. Gamble, Alf. H. Powell.
H. W. & I. Baker.

He has, at present, for Sale,

A first rate (gentleman's) Servant, young, likely, active and healthy, and may be had on trial. To save trouble, his price is 400 dollars, cash, or approved endorsed notes, negotiable in bank, at 60 days, with interest added.

Wanted to Hire,

A Boy or Girl, about 12 years old.

April 28.

Now Landing,

From Schooner Fame, from New York, and for sale by

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

30 Barrels prime Pork,

20 do. do. Beef,

Also, from Schooner Maria, from Boston,

5 bales Barbadoes Guavas,

500 pieces yellow Nankens,

In Store,

Imperial,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin,

Russia and Ravens Duck,

Cask and box fresh Raisins,

Ground Ginger,

Muscovado Sugar in barrels,

Double refined leaf do.

200 boxes mould and dipt Candles, of a superior quality, for the West India market,

30 boxes Chocolate,

50 barrels New England Rum,

8 pipes and half pipes Tenerife Wine,

10 rolls mill'd Lead,

500 pair mens' coarse and fine Shoes.

W & N T E B,

A Bill on New-York for about 500

Dollars. Apply as above.

April 9.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 18.

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax Street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail, a young mulatto man slave, named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the middle ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, luffy and well made, has short curled hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any jail, shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor N. P. Canfield, at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Caufin.

Maryland, Charles County,

Janu'y 17,

[[Feb. 2,]] 22w

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Just received direct from the Patentees, and

FOR SALE BY

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.

DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomach Bitters.

PREPARED BY

THOMAS H. RAWSON,

Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *Intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Wintham) Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow Fevers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Billious Cholera, Colic, Constipation, Female Complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills, or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headache, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarrhoeas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti-bilious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the scum in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth; it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; Or Cough Drops.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the Lungs. Its merits stand unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills,

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few hand-some Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; Black bottles in hogheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms or cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27.

Fifteen Dollars Reward,

Will be given for apprehending and securing in jail, a Mulatto Girl, who calls herself

Matilda Brown.

AGED about 15 years, and perhaps about 4 feet 6 inches high, with long, bushy hair, had on a frock made of country cloth, with a large black and white stripe. She ran away on the 4th of March, and is now probably in Alexandria or the City of Washington.

David Peter.

George Town, May 7 [M 9] 22w6-

Just Published,

For Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S Book Store,

BROOKES'S

General Gazetteer Improved;

Or a New and Comprehensive

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY;

CONTAINING

A description of the empires, kingdoms, states, provinces, cities, towns, forts, seas, harbours, rivers, lakes, mountains, capes, &c. in the known world—with the government, customs, manners, and religion of the inhabitants; the extent, boundaries, and natural productions of each country; the trade, manufactures, and occupations of the cities and towns, their longitude, latitude, bearings, and distances in English miles, from remarkable places; and the various events by which they have been distinguished—including a detail of the countries, cities, boroughs, market towns, and principal villages, in Great Britain and Ireland—together with a facing account of at least, seven hundred cities, towns and villages in the United States, more than has appeared in any preceding edition of the work; in which the numerous mistakes and deficiencies of European Gazetteers, respecting this country, are corrected and supplied—illustrated by eight maps, neatly executed.—Price 3 dollars 50 cents.

A L S O,

Scott's Geographical Dictionary of the United States, Price 2 dollars 50 cents.

Pinkerton's Modern Geography, 2 vols. octavo, and a quarto Atlas. Price 15 dollars.

Guthrie's Geography improved, 2 vols. quarto, and a folio Atlas. Price 15 dollars.

Davies's Modern Geography for Schools. Price 1 dollar 50 cents.

Pinkerton's Geography abridged, for do. Price 1 dollar.

Walker's Elements of Geography and of Natural and Civil History, with Maps and Plates, London edition. Price 4 dollars.

April 24. 22w2m

Now printing in Philadelphia,

AT THE LORENZO PRESS,

Under the inspection of the Author, in a fine Octavo Volume, with Plates, executed by the best Artists in America, a new and splendid Edition, much enlarged, of a Poem, entitled

Modern Philosophy;

OR

Terrible Traitoration!!!

A POETICAL PETITION against GALVANIZING TRUMPET, and the PHRENETIC INSTITUTION: Addressed to the Royal College of Physicians, London.

By CHRISTOPHER CAVETICK, M.D. A.B.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Aberdeen, and honorary Member of no less than nineteen very learned Societies.

The object of this Poem is to promote the best interests of Society, by arraying the powers of legitimate satire against the philosophers, quack politicians, and other scoundrels of the day, and to give more extensive publicity to such inventions, improvements, and other exertions of the human mind as deserve to be patronised by the community.

The author proposes to enlarge the work, by the addition of such matter as he presumes will be found most immediately interesting to the American public, and hopes his efforts to improve the plan and execution of the Poem, will be thought in some measure worthy of the favorable reception with which it has already been honored in Europe and in America.

The above work will be published by the subscriber in about two months—Price, bound in boards, two dollars.

ROBERT GRAY.

March 29.

NOTICE.

TO those who are indebted to the subscriber on account of the concern of Powell and Denney, as well as Denney and Powell, that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with security, on or before the first day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney indifferently.

Edmund Denney.

January 30. 22w2m

A few copies of the American Gardener may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Will be received by the Editor of this paper

FOR THE

Companion & Weekly Miscellany;

EDWARD EASY, Esq.

Published at Baltimore every Saturday, at THREE

DOLLARS per annum, payable half

yearly in advance.

THE editor will be happy to receive communications which lead to the exercise of the mind of those who have had a cultivated education, and might tend to the mutual improvement of the writers and the readers. In this country so rapidly advancing in every object of improvement, there must be much cause for animadversion; occasions must frequently present for directing the course to be pursued.... To these objects he is very desirous of attracting attention. Biography of the humbler heroes of the revolutionary war might be also very interesting. Events of the nature, not on public record, would be highly acceptable. Phenomena in natural history, will also be attended to with peculiar pleasure.

The three first numbers have been received and may be seen at this office.

BREWERY FOR SALE.

HE subscriber will sell all his interest in that extensive BREWERY in Alexandria, which he now occupies; of which there is eleven years of an unexpired lease to come from September next.

This Brewery is on an extensive plan, having two Copper Boilers of 1200 and 500 gallons, and every working utensil complete, with Malt House, Kilm and Mill.

To the capitalist this concern offers every inducement, who is skilled himself, or can procure a person skilled in brewing; as the business may be extended so as to become extremely valuable.

Proposals will be received to the first of July. Every necessary information may be had, and letters post paid attended to, by applying to

Thomas Cruise.

May 5.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Thomas E. Eley to the subscriber, for the purpose securing a debt due from said Eley to Daniel McCarty Chickster, will be exposed to public sale, on that part of the premises now in the tenure of Mr. John Barnes, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of May next, at 12 o'clock,

Two Tracts of Land adjoining each other;

Containing about 500 acres, situate in the county of Fairfax, on the north fork of P. Hick Run, about 3 miles from Fairfax court house.

Doddridge Pitt Chickster.

April 29.

JAMES BACON,

A first rate STORE, on King Street, has, in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto, Sunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong

Best Green Coffee, Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Madeira, Buttelos, Sherry, Lisbon, Tenerife, Malaga, and Genuine Old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use, Antiguan, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and Ne

England Rum, Holland Gin, Irish and country Whiskey, Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar, Steoughton's Bitters,

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl

Rice, Starch, Fig-bliss, Soap, Mould, Diplo-Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Indigo, Alum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, English and country-made Gunpowder, and Smoking Tobacco, very best Cheving

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Snuff in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, Johnson's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

December 16.

PRINTED DAILY

BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VII.

SALES

On every Tuesday

WILL BE

At the Vend

Corner of Prince and

A Variety of

GROGERS

Particulars of which will be published in the bills of the

All kind of goods which the prices of which are time be viewed and purchased at the lowest prices.

Philip G. M.

O. P. F. I.

FAIRFAX S.

Has imported in the Will

Woodbo

A large and gene

Hardware, Cutl

&c

Which he will dispose

tail, on the accustomed

terms.

May 15.

WILL BE

THIS

At Heaves and M

The Cargo of the

From Guadaloupe

Prime Green Co

Which will be sold low

tion is made to

May 17.

The Sloop

Will be sold low, if im

made to

JUST IMP

Per ship WILLIAM M

A FAIR

SPRING

Amongst wh

Printed Calicoes and

Narrow cord, tape stripes,

Cotton chambrine, and cha

Plain and figured Italian

Plain jaconet and cambric

A great variety of fashio

shawls, veils, and hand

Hosiery, silk gloves, &c.

Richard

May 13.

N. B. Many of the

valuable packages for the W

stated to Drawback.

JUST LA

From the ship NANCY, C

CHARLES